

THE DAILY PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS, BY
THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY.
OFFICE—EAST SIDE OF VINE STREET, A FEW DOORS
BELOW FOURTH.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24

Job Printing.

Those in want of neat and cheap job printing, can have it executed by calling at the Press Office. Every description of Blanks and Blank Books manufactured at short notice and at low prices.

"Remember Buena Vista"

In the recent bloody fight and brilliant victory at Mill Springs, Ky., the Tenth Indiana Regiment was the advance, and suffered most severely. Most of this regiment were enlisted in and near Lafayette, and it was a fine body of men. They did signal service on Sunday last. When this regiment left for Kentucky they promised to "remember Buena Vista." How well they kept that promise the result tells. All honor to the brave fellows.

The Mill Spring Fight

The more we hear from this affair, the better it grows. Unlike most of our former victories, we had the worst first—though the first report was pretty good. This turned out to be a big thing—a good thing—one of the most brilliant connected with the war thus far. Although our forces were divided, one-half being on each side of the river, the rout of the rebels was all that could be desired. Under the circumstances, Zollicoffer's forces should have obtained our victory. But they failed not only to obtain a victory, but to retain their character. After fighting all day they became panic-stricken, and organized a foot race. They rushed to the river, and got on "the other side of Jordan" as best they could, leaving behind them their camp tents, books, cannon, horses, and eighty wagon loads of provisions. The defeat of Zollicoffer's army is a matter of the first importance. It will dishearten the rebels not only in Kentucky, but other States, and fall like a thunderbolt on the house of Davis & Co. Zollicoffer is in command of one of the largest rebel armies in the West. This army could not be defeated, therefore, without affecting the others. All accounts agree that our troops fought bravely, nobly. It is hoped that this success will be speedily followed by others equally great, and that the end, of which this is the beginning, will soon be reached.

Charge Bayonets—Charge! Charge!!

The accounts of the battle at Somerset, Ky., concur in stating that it was the bayonets of the bully Germans from Cincinnati—the Ninth Regiment Ohio Militia—that materially contributed to the decisive victory. The bayonet is the cure for rebellion. The rose-water policy of playing at war so that nobody is hurt, has cost the American people millions of dollars and too many valuable lives. Now let the bayonet be freely used along the lines of the Potomac and the Mississippi, from Washington to New Orleans. Let the cannon roar, grape-plate rattle, bullets whistle, and bayonet pierce deep into the gun-barrels, filled with blood, as is stated to have been the condition of the guns of the Irish Brigade after its tremendous charge at Fontenoy. The ferocious and successful Russian General, Suwaroff, made free use of the bayonet. He said, "The bullet is a fool—the bayonet is a hero."

The Battle of Mill Springs

A letter from Somerset to the Louisville Journal gives a few further interesting particulars of the late fight at Mill Springs. The Tenth Indiana led the advance against the rebels and fought them for some time, when McCook's Ninth Ohio and the Second Minnesota charged upon them and drove them back. From noon until about four P. M. there was a lull in the battle. Lieutenant Miller, of Albany, Ky., attached to Wolford's cavalry, was killed. General Zollicoffer's entire uniform was taken off his body in small pieces for trophies. His horse, saddle and bridle were captured. In the heat of the melee Zollicoffer shot at Colonel Fry twice, and wounded his horse, when the Colonel drew his pistol and mortally wounded the rebel leader. Colonel McCook's 16th Ohio Regiment arrived in the vicinity of Somerset on Sunday.

The Commander to Kentucky

General Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio, seems to be the right man in the right place. He issues no pronouncements, has no spies among his Generals nor in his bed-chamber, gives the enemy no notice of his plans, does not trumpet his coming victories in advance, does not blow his horn—but he wins battles. During the brief time that he has been in command of the Department he has brought the half-armed mob, which his predecessors left him, up to the highest possible state of efficiency, has had two engagements of some moment, unaided in both cases, and won them both, and has now every thing ready for the general advance which he will make just as soon as he disposes of one or two other side-issues in Kentucky. He was too wise to move forward on Bowling Green, and leave such formidable bodies as those of Zollicoffer, Marshall and others in his rear. Gen. Buell's tactics are peculiar. He never sends a small When he dispatched Colonel Garfield against body of volunteers to assail a "superior force," Humphrey Marshall, a fortnight ago, he gave him a much larger and better equipped force than the rebels had—and the rout of the rebels and the possession of Prestonsburg was the result. When he sent General Thomas to form a union with General Schoepf, he made sure that the force of these two Generals should be superior to the rebel force; and these Generals knew a way of drawing Zollicoffer out of his intrenchments, and the defeat of the rebels and the glorious result at Somerset and on the Cumberland is the result. These things give us great confidence in Buell's future operations. The ablest General in the South, General Albert S. Johnston, is his opponent at Bowling Green; but the loyal General probably knows as much as the rebel, and has a superior force to work with. General Buell has evidently large organs of secretiveness, caution, calculation, large pluck and not a little science. The work he has to do will call out all the forces of his nature; but we have no doubt, judging by the past, that he is capable of the work.

Such caprices of affection as a Colonel's

causing his amiable son to be mustered into the band of his own regiment has led to the issuing of an order that mustering officers examine the regimental bands, and must not on the impudent knaves who fob lieutenant's pay for carrying instruments of music on which they can't play a note.

Confederate Currency.

The Confederates are reduced to laughable shifts for a circulating medium. A Cairo letter says that specie at Columbus is entirely exhausted, or, to use the very significant expression of the informant, "there are not half dollars enough in Columbus to hold down the eyelids of those that die daily in the hospitals;" so that they have resorted to a very novel mode of making change. A man goes to a shopkeeper, or sutler, and buys half a pound of coffee, for half a dollar, and tenders a one-dollar bill of some of the Southern banks in payment; but as the sutler has no "four bits" for change, he tears the bill in two parts, keeps one and returns the customer the other. When the customer wants to spend the other half of his bill, he goes to the same merchant, who takes it, pastes the two halves together, and sends it into the bank to be replaced by another. The bills of the State Bank of South Carolina, the Tennessee banks and Confederate scrip constitute all the "circulating medium" afloat, none of which can be sold for over fifty cents to the dollar for gold or silver. The Tennessee banks have all gone to issuing ship-lappers.

Musical in the Army.

It is proposed to diminish the expenses of the Union army by abolishing regimental bands. Our word for it, it was a man with no ear for harmony, who originated this plan for depriving our soldiers of the relief which the inspiring strains of these bands afford, on the long and weary marches. Had this proposal been made by some foin traitor in the rebel army, we should not have been surprised, for it is "He that hath no music in his soul," that

"Is fit for treason," &c.

Treason in High Places.

The Washington Globe, of recent date, states that on the day when the steam frigate *Penacola* ran the gauntlet of the rebel batteries on the Potomac, and before the usual hour for communicating the counter-signal of the day to our pickets opposite one of their batteries, the rebel pickets boastfully shouted the correct counter-signal across the river, and added: "The *Penacola* is coming down tonight!"

And is it a marvel that the enemy is thus posted in every counter-signal and movement of the army and navy, while the Departments at Washington continue to be filled with disloyal clerks? That such is the case, the report of the Potter Investigating Committee, now being prepared for publication, will conclusively show. The Committee, it is understood, have come to the deliberate judgment, after patient investigation, that there are in the Departments at least five hundred persons who are disloyal to the Government, and would rejoice to witness the success of the rebellion. It is understood, also, that the report will be very severe upon one or two heads of Departments who have thrown obstacles in the way of the Committee in their efforts to ascertain the facts.

Heads of Departments, knowingly retaining clerks even suspected of disloyalty, should be themselves shortened an official head. In view of the treason in high places, the *Globe* well remarks that "if the war for the Union fail, its failure will probably be caused more by treason than by force of arms." Purify the Departments of traitors of every degree.

American Colonization Society.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society took place in Washington City on Tuesday last. The following States were represented: Massachusetts, Maine, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The receipts during the past year were \$112,200, and there are over \$1,100 now in the treasury. The Society's operations, since the last meeting, have been principally confined to the internal affairs of Liberia, including the case of recaptured Africans. No emigrants have been sent thither during the year. Ninety-eight emigrants were to have left this country in May, but were prevented doing so by the political troubles. Two intelligent colored men-to-day gave the Board much valuable information, and a gratifying account of affairs in their Republic.

Antoin the Best Medicine.

We shall soon have no more occasion for Army Surgeons or hospitals. A soldier belonging to an Indiana regiment informs the New Albany *Ledger* that the order to march, received by the forces at Paducah the other day, proved the best medical prescription the regiment has ever received. It was the magic band for all real and imaginary ills. At the words "pack up" and "forward," chills and measles, and rheumatism, and the heart-ease ennui of protracted camp life, vanished as suddenly as if by miracle, and the rebel regiment moved off toward the great stronghold with such cheering as any other body of men know how to perform, numbering nearly one thousand strong. If action is the great panacea, our troops may soon throw hospital "physic to the dogs," and put themselves under the practice of General Grant, Crittenden, Buell and Thomas.

Speculators Disappointed.

The Canadian military authorities at Montreal advertised for two thousand iron bedsteads for the troops arriving, whereupon some speculators bought up all the iron in the market suitable for the purpose, and held it for a large advance. The War Department decided at once to substitute bedsteads for bedsteads, and the speculators "missed a figure." Our Canadian friends are no house-ater, after all, than the Yankees they love to abuse so well.

New Theory About Taxes.

A contemporary says if money is raised by taxation and paid out again to the same people, that community has lost nothing. This fact, and this alone, enables Great Britain and France to carry along their great public debts. It is the positive subtraction from wealth and resources of a people which is a burden, and not the degree and distribution of taxes.

Ten proposals for furnishing Fort Pickens

with 1,000 cords of wood were opened at New York on Wednesday. The estimates ranged from \$17.50 to \$22 per cord. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. Either the "job" was too small, or Uncle Sam's conditions too hard, for there were but five proposals made.

There is a woman in Glen Falls, New York,

who has lived three years without eating, and has fastened on it. "She lies quiet," the *Messenger* at that place says, and the people of a credulous turn think the diabolical does likewise.

New Publications.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. This splendid periodical for February has been sent by Robert Clarke & Co., 55 West Fourth-street. The reputation of this work is made, and it would be superfluous for us to commend it. We notice that a new novel, entitled "The Mistress and the Maid," is commenced in this number, and is to be continued through the year. As usual the literary contents are beautifully illustrated, which give a pleasure and value to this work afforded by no other within our knowledge. Three dollars per year; twenty-five cents per number.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

We have received from Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, the February number of this truly American magazine. Among the literary contents of this number is a continuation of the "Bigelow Papers," the first of which created so much talk in literary circles. It is announced that these papers will be continued through the year. It is unnecessary for us to urge a purchase of this number; it is quite sufficient to announce that it is issued. Those who desire to receive the work direct from the publishers can procure \$3 for one year, and address Ticknor & Fields, Boston, Massachusetts.

The "National Flag of the United States"

is an emblem of the creation. The days of the week are represented by the seven "red" stripes, and the secular days by the six "white" stripes; and the "heaven" are indicated by the "blue" Union containing "stars." Then let us trust in God, and He will do for us more than we can ask or think in sustaining the banner so emblematic of His wisdom and power.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Portland *Republican*

advocates a tax of \$5 per head on dogs; one on bachelors from twenty-four to forty years and over, of \$20 to \$30, according to age and incoercibility, and a third tax on widowers, double that on bachelors—the estimated amount of which would be \$33,000,000—and also be beneficial in abating all the nuisances thus taxed. He don't propose to tax widows, for he considers that they are such from necessity, not choice.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

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From accounts furnished by records found

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THE YANKEE REFORMING FOR SOUTHERN TRADE

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The New York Allotment Commissioners, Messrs. Roosevelt, Dodge and Bronson, never put their hands on account of the weather. Through some error, mud and mud they continue their faithful round about the camps, renewing to the heart-sick soldier thoughts of his family, by appealing to him to get out of the mud and into a comfortable and support. The fact of doing something for the loved ones at home has an excellent moral effect on the soldier. It brings a sense of duty performed, binds them anew to life, and saves them from that despairing home-sickness that, in the opinion of the Commissioners, kills more soldiers than disease.

Another fact is ascertained by the New York Commissioners, which is of singular interest. The allotment system reaches the very men who are most in need of its benefits. The extravagant and dissolute soldiers, who have been living freely and wasting all their pay, are the ones who allot most liberally to their families at home. This class of persons are generally impulsive and liberal, and when the Commissioners address them, touching and affecting, on the condition of loneliness and distress in which their families are left, they are ready to surrender all their enjoyments for their relief. The Commissioners are laboring so industriously, in order to get through all the New York regiments before the army moves.

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More Complete Than First Reported.

LARGE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY TAKEN.

Our Loss 39 Killed—127 Wounded.

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The rout of the enemy was complete. After succeeding in getting two pieces of artillery across the river, and upward of fifty wagons, they were abandoned, with all the ammunition in the depot at Mill Springs. They there threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Kentucky. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrot guns, with several close quarters; by and hidden up to the ammunition in the depot at Mill Springs. They there threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Kentucky. The property captured on this side of the river is of great value, amounting to eight six-pounders and two Parrot guns, with several close quarters; by and hidden up to the ammunition in the depot at Mill Springs. They there threw away their arms and dispersed through the mountain by-ways in the direction of Kentucky.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Rhyme for the Times.

We deem it important the public should know of the new stand kept by TERRY & CO. Where the cleanest clothing in all styles they show. At the corner of Longworth and Western-row. At this noted stand of N. FERRY & CO.'S. They're selling so cheap their next-best thing; And they're certain to please who are prompted to go to the corner of Longworth and Western-row. The assortment of goods ready-made in their line. Of Pants, Vests and Coats, to make gentlemen fine. And shirts, Drawers, Collars, Cravats and Half hose; You can get cheap for cash at N. FERRY & CO.'S. You will find these proprietors busy as bees; With politeness and kindness they fall not to please. From the best of material they make all their clothes; And all who go buy at N. FERRY & CO.'S.

We are selling our Winter Stock of Goods

at our stand, Give us a call, please, also, Boys' Clothing.

JOHN W. H. THORNTON, Business Manager.

THE CINCINNATI FUEL COMPANY!

COAL-YARD AND OFFICE,

No. 103 E. THIRD-STREET.

Youghiogheny, Peach Orchard and

Hartford City Coals.

Delivered at the lowest market rates.

Orders solicited and promptly executed.

JOHN W. H. THORNTON, Business Manager.

Col. Lewis Campbell's

SIXTY-NINTH OHIO

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